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pertinent thereto; but the compensation allowed to any enumerator in any such district shall not be less than three dollars nor more than six dollars per day of ten hours' actual field work each. No claim for mileage or traveling expenses shall be allowed any enumerator in either class of subdivisions, except in extreme cases.

Section 17 provides that the compensation of special agents shall not exceed six dollars per day and actual traveling expenses, and an allowance in lieu of subsistence not exceeding three dollars per day during their necessary absences from their usual place of residence.

Section 19 provides that the enumeration of the population shall commence on June 1, 1900, and the enumerators must complete the enumeration and forward the returns on or before July 1st, provided that in any city having 8000 inhabitants or more under the preceding census, the enumeration of the population shall be taken and completed within two weeks from the first day of June.

Section 22 provides penalties for wilfully failing or refusing to render a true account in making returns.

Section 25 authorizes the director of the census to print and bind in the census office such blanks, circulars, and envelopes, and other items as may be necessary, and to print, publish, and distribute bulletins and reports of the preliminary and other results.

Section 32 appropriates \$1,000,000 for the organization and equipment of the census office and preparatory work.

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#### VITAL STATISTICS OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

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The following paragraphs are taken from an article in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, Dec. 29, 1898:—

In endeavoring to ascertain the actual statistics as to the deaths from disease and wounds received in battle we are hampered by the fact that in the summary of the surgeon-general's report for the year no mention is made of deaths from other causes than typhoid fever, malarial fevers, and diarrhœa and dysentery. These diseases are said to have resulted in 1130 deaths, while the total number of deaths of which full particulars had been received was 1715.

Other estimates place the total number of deaths in the army during the war at 2910. Of these the deaths of 2485 enlisted men and 80

officers resulted from disease; while 280 enlisted men and officers were killed in battle, and 61 enlisted men and 4 officers died of wounds received in battle.

The fatal casualties in battle in Cuba were 1 officer to 10 men — a percentage which is unusually high, and testifies well to the personal valor displayed by the American officers in leading their troops — about the same proportion of deaths from disease and in battle obtained as in the Civil War; but in comparing the two it should be remembered that a continuation of hostilities under the climatic conditions of Cuba would have greatly increased the proportion of deaths from disease.

The present status of our knowledge makes it very probable that when the returns are complete the highest death rate of the war will be shown to be that from typhoid fever contracted in the great camps established in the Southern States for the training and “acclimatization” of our troops, and the next largest proportion from the various forms of enteritis and the pernicious types of malaria, which, had it not been for the demand of the general staff for the return of the army from Santiago to the Northern Coast, would have caused as great a mortality as it had already morbidity in the Fifth Army Corps.

Too much importance cannot be attributed to the shortness of the period of hostilities, the early surrender of Santiago, and the consequent possibility for the quick return of our troops from Santiago, and the breaking up of the Southern camps, in preventing a high mortality which so many causes would have rendered inevitable had the war continued.

The most remarkable, not to say astonishing, fact in the medical and surgical history of this war, which was pre eminently a naval war, and of which the decisive battles were fought at sea, was the small number of casualties occurring in the American Navy. The superiority of our navy in armanent, armor, personnel, discipline and equipment was so great that battles in which entire squadrons of the enemy's ships were sunk or burned to the water's edge resulted in so few casualties on the American side that the statistics include very low figures, so low, in fact, as to prove of very little value in increasing our knowledge of the casualties to be met with in modern naval

surgery. The casualties on the Spanish side were fearful both in numbers and severity, but the demoralization of defeat, and the very completeness of the destructive work of our gunnery, will probably preclude the elaboration of any accurate report of the injuries to the Spanish side, even if the organization of their medical department might have been sufficient under ordinary conditions for the preparation of such a report, which is a matter of doubt.

The total list of casualties in the navy during the war amounts to 16 killed, and 68 wounded, or a total of 84. Of the 68 wounded 54 were subsequently discharged to duty, 8 were invalided from the service, 4 remained under treatment when the report was published, and 3 died subsequently as a result of their injuries.

The admirable condition of health in which the Navy and Marine Corps were maintained during the period of hostilities, from April 21st to August 12th (114 days), is shown by the fact that out of an average strength of 26,102 men they were only 85 deaths, 29 being due to injuries, and 56 from diseases. The number of deaths from all cases, exclusive of those killed in battle, was 67, or an annual rate of 8.19 per 1000. Malaria, heat stroke, and diarrhoeal affections, all incident to service in tropical climates, proved the chief causes of sickness during the year. The health of the Asiatic Squadron, from April 21st to June 30th, varied but little from that of the previous year, the ratio per 1000 on the *Olympia* being less than that for the same period in 1897.

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#### A STUDY IN IMMIGRATION.

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The State Historical Society of Wisconsin desires to collect statistics and other facts in relation to immigration into the State of Wisconsin. The points on which information is desired to be utilized for studies are given below. They might be used to advantage by students of other States:—

1. Locality of the foreign group (if not in an incorporated municipality, then by range and township of the State system), and approximate population. It is especially requested that this point be covered, even though the others